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MILITARY REPORT

- * INTENSIFICATION OF ATTACKS BY OUR REVOLUTIONARIES ON POSITIONS OF THE ENEMY IN NORTH SARFEET AS ADMITTED BY THE AUTHORITIES.
- * OUR MARINE DEFENCES FORCE FRIGATE OF THE ENEMY MARINE FORCES TO RETREAT AND NOT TO APPROACH THE SHORES OF DHALKOUT
- * NETWORK OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES EXPLODED UNDER ENEMY FORCES AT AL-MAMMAR AND ATTACKS ARE LAUNCHED ON ENEMY CENTRES AT KUSHM.
- * BRITISH PLANES DESPERATELY TRY TO REPEL ATTACKS BY OUR FORCES ON THEIR POSITIONS.
- * MARTYRDOM OF COMRADE MASOOD MUSSALAM. BRITISH ENEMY PLANES EXTERMINATION NUMBER OF ANIMALS OF CITIZENS.

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WEEKLY POLITICAL COMMENTARY

EXCELLENT ADMKSSIONS BY DEFENCE MINISTER COLONEL HUGH OLDMAN

MILITARY REPORT
FROM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE NO. 34 to 48/73
ISSUED BY THE FORCES OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

On the path of the long-term popular war, the forces of the People's Liberation Front and People's Militia launched more attacks on the enemy positions in the north of Sarfeet in the Western Region and on the enemy centres at al-Mammar and the north of Beit Fayah in the Central Region during the fourth week of January. The offensives of our revolutionaries during this period reached 23, thirteen of which were in North Sarfeet, three in al-Mammar and four in the Central Region (Kashm centre). Our marine defences also confronted an enemy frigate on the coasts of Dhalkout when it tried to come near the shores of the liberated country under air cover. The frigate was forced to escape. Enemy losses during these attacks, during which the enemy was seeking the help of fighter planes, were great in life and equipment. Our defences hit one of the planes directly. The following are details of these operations:-

WESTERN REGION:

The forces of the Liberation Army concentrated their operations on the British enemy positions and his agents in North Sarfeet. The patriots of the 9th June revolution launched during the period 20-24th January, 1973, thirteen successful attacks on these positions. Most of these attacks took the fierce form as the enemy centres were hit from different directions simultaneously making the enemy live in continued panic and fear. The enemy was trying through fighter planes to check off our offensive attacks but in vain. A spokesman for the authority in Muscat admitted on 22nd January, 1973, the fierceness of these operations. This was conveyed by France Presse. The following are the prominent operations:-

On 21st January, 1973, our revolutionaries launched two successful operations on these centres. The operations were named after Martyr Saeed Naseeb. During these operations our patriots used medium and light machine-guns and mortars in addition to rocket launchers which hit the hidebuts of the enemy and his fortifications. The enemy suffered heavy losses in life and a number of his positions were hit. Our forces returned safely to base.

Before noon on 22nd January, 1973, our forces launched three sweeping attacks on the enemy positions. The attacks were named after Martyrs Saeed Suha'l Musallam and Ahmed Taher. The first attack, which was launched from the east and west directions, continued for one and a half hours during which heavy artillery was used which hit the enemy fortifications and destroyed a number of them. The second attack continued for one hour. The third attack continued for half an hour and resulted in the destruction of a large number of enemy fortifications. The enemy was seen removing ten casualties among his members between killed and wounded. As a result of our successful attacks the enemy ability was paralysed and the enemy was stricken with great panic which made him seek the help of fighter planes throughout the attacks in a desperate bid to check off our forces. But our counter defences were oftenly intercepting the enemy planes which did not hit their targets.

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OMAN:

PUPPET AUTHORITY BLAST HOUSES OF DETAINEES' FAMILIES

Reports coming from inner Oman say that the number of detainees exceeded 100 citizens, 15 from the army including officers and soldiers, and tens of teachers, employees, drivers, seamen, workers, peasants, three religious judges in Oman, and one tribal sheikh in the east. The detainees were removed to prisons in Muscat, Beit al-Falag and Sahhar and Badbad. Of the detainees the following were known:-

- 1) Mohammad Hamad Arruzeiqi, 2) Salem Nasser al-Hashemi
- 3) Salem Saeed al-Arimi, 4) Suweid Saleh Assoori,
- 5) Saleh Ghaniah, 6) Nasser Hamid al-Alawi,
- 7) Aqil Hashem Adhahab, 8) Hamad Hashem Adhahab,
- 9) Hamad Majid Attahiri, 10) Ali Mohammad al-Marzooqi,
- 11) Saeed Abdul Rehman al-Alawi, 12) Ishaq Yousef al-Kanadi,
- 13) Mohammad Taleb Assaidi, 14) Ali Hamid al-Ghasani,
- 15) Hamood Hamid al-Ghasani, 16) Issa Mohammad al-Ghasani,
- 17) Saeed Juma'ah al-Alawi.

The British and puppet intelligence machineries are conducting dreadful torture operations against the detainees in Inner Oman and the East.

The colonialist authorities in Muscat exercised new methods to torture citizens and subjugate them. These methods included the blasting of houses of a number of citizens whose children and brothers were arrested.

ADEN: MESSAGE OF GREETINGS TO VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ON
THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT

The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf sent a message of greetings to the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and to the Secretary General of the Vietnamese Workers Party on the signing of the peace agreement. The message says that the signing of the peace agreement is regarded as a great victory for the Vietnamese people and the entire peoples of the world and is a defeat for American imperialism and its agents. It also affirms the huge and great abilities and potentialities of the peoples to recover their rights from their sworn and fiercer enemies.

This victory came as a result of the firm insistence and determination to continue the patriotic struggle without stop.

The struggle waged by the Vietnamese people, North and South, during the past years is the battle of the entire peoples fighting against world imperialism topped by American imperialism and that the victory of the Vietnamese people is a victory for the procession of mankind towards freedom, peace and progress. Our greetings to the Vietnamese people along with wishes for the achievement of more victories.

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DHOFAR:

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM SALLALAH

The population situation deteriorate more and more under the British rule and immoral acts and scandals spread amidst the popular gatherings as a result of the British policy in the coastal towns which are under its control (Southern Region - Dhofar). The citizens are unable to move during the night except if armed so that they do not face assassinations by the foreign troops. Moreover, the presence of large numbers of mercenaries and British and Jordanian officers made it difficult for the citizens to have peace in their houses and to protect their families.

All immoral habits brought by the colonialists have spread in Sallalah and towns of coastal Dhofar, and the discovery of illegitimate children became a natural thing under such conditions. At the same time the rally of the citizens around the revolution is increasing and the citizens express their revolutionary rejection to accept the persons falling from the revolution and to chase them with disguise and not to allow them live amidst the popular gatherings.

The authorities also work to feed the tribal and regional feuds between the elements which come down from the rural areas as such feeding is the nature of the colonialist policies followed in the Southern Region.

Contradictions increased between the "puppet national groups" to an extent that weapons were used. Bakheet Suhail Amer was removed from Beit al-Bakheet and was replaced by Qartooch as commander of the Ameri division. The authorities followed this method to ensure the allegiance of all tribal elements and deviate the attention of these gatherings from the issues which the revolution kept them busy with in order to link many of these gatherings with the authority. This is a British method used in all areas of Oman.

Moreover, the authority with its decayed tribal policy, aims in the first place at establishing tribal allegiances in order to have the ability of depending upon the tribal sheikhs and tribes which came to the authority in order to have control over the members of the tribe entirely and work to stir intrigues amidst these gatherings in order to weaken them at a time in which they misguide them further and mobilise them against the revolution.

The policy of concentrating on tribalism and regionalism is one side of the abortive plan of the authority to "regionalise the war" and attempt to create zones in which it can stand in the local administrations in Dhofar. Moreover, a state of chaos prevail upon the "puppet national teams" along with complete collapse and the non-confidence of the colonialist authorities in the ability of these elements to face the revolution and look to them only as coming to receive their emoluments.

Reports coming from amidst the ranks of the enemy say that the British and Jordanian officers take the ammunition from the soldiers when they move from place to place and they do not give these soldiers any equipment except when they assign them with certain operations.

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SPECIAL MESSAGE - Cont'd from page 3

Sources indicate that the reason for such treatment stems from strong fears by the officers from such soldiers and from the mercenaries and the possibility of continuously controlling the weapons for solving their flared up differences.

ABU DHABI: NEW ARRESTS

The colonialist authorities arrested citizen Rashed Muhareb al-Mattiri as part of an extensive campaign launched by the colonialist authorities in North Oman against the citizens from all over Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

It is to be recalled that Rashed Muhareb is one of the accused in the State Security case of 1968/69 in Kuwait as he was outside Kuwait throughout the previous period.

The arrests launched by the colonialist authorities in Abu Dhabi are part of the plan of the authorities in the Emirates of the Gulf and Oman to chase the progressive nationalists and to exchange these nationalists in accordance with their nationalities.

The Kuwaiti authorities arrested citizen Salem Ali Malek in August through the Interpol although he is needed by the authorities in Abu Dhabi on the charge of taking part in the abortive coup organised by Saqr al-Qassemi in the Emirate of Sharjah in the beginning of 1972. He escape after the failure of he coup to Kuwait and stayed for six months after which the authorities arrested him and handed him over to Abu Dhabi.

The arrest of Rashed Muhareb came to return the gratitude to the Kuwaiti authorities and the colonialist authorities are expected to hand over Rashed al-Muhareb to Kuwait.

This exchange of prisons between the princes of the oil proves the closer link between the parties of the reactionary camp in the Gulf and Oman and reveals the united tool behind which these puppet cartoonist frontages hide.

Further the colonialist authorities also arrested citizens Saeed Ahmed, Fatamat and Mohammad Saeed Attalee on 2nd January on the charge of belonging to the People's Front. They were arrested at Beit Fayah in the Central Region of Dhofar. The authority followed the arrest campaign against the citizens when they carry out troop landings by air in the Western Region of the liberated areas in the rurals.

BAHRAIN:

ALBA FACTORIES SWALLOW ANOTHER WORKER

Another incident took place for another worker in the Alba aluminium factory. He is called Mohammad Ibrahim. The incident led to his death. Those following the news can know the reality of the odd conditions suffered by the workers of the ALBA factory. Al-Adhwa resorted in the recent period to restrict itself to publishing condolences for those who died as a result of incidents in the factory whose case end here. This happened on 26th October, 1972 in a similar incident in which a worker called Masood Mohammad was the victim. Many of such incidents which are repeated daily and weekly, pass without noise and without compensation for the affected worker or his family which becomes without a head after his failure or death.

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ALBA FACTORY - Cont'd from page 4

All these incidents take place because the regulations and design of the factory, as admitted by its director, do not view with care the safety of the worker. This was proved by the report of the medical inspector who said that the factory is full of poisonous gases and the inavailability of safety equipment in the factory and the absence of safety partitions between the workers and the machines to observe even a fraction of safety precautions. Such is the case because the company does not want to pay a big amount of money for making such precautions.

OMAN: P.F.L.O.A.G. ACTIVITIES CONFUSE AND DISTURB PUPPET AUTHORITY

Agence France Presse reported that Colonel Oldman, commander-in-chief of the armed forces in the Sultanate of Oman held a press conference on 26th January, 1973, in which he spoke about the war in the southern region of Oman (Dhofar) and how this war realises political victory in the heart of the people and that an end for such a war must be political and civilian. Oldman also said that the shape of the struggle changed since Sultan Qaboos took over power in 1970 as intrigues expanded and started to cause the bewilderment and anxiety of the authorities and made the children hurl stones and hand grenades on the soldiers. Oldman affirmed that upto now they were unable to give an end to the activities of the People's front For the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

However, Reuters published a report in which the senior military officials in Muscat announced yesterday that the security forces in North Oman launched a campaign for breaking a rebellion which was threatening the government of the Sultanate seriously. This official assessment came one month after the security authorities launched a campaign in which they arrested more than fifty persons suspected of belonging to the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. According to their allegations, the biggest arms cache was discovered. The military officials said that the capture of such arms prevented the staging of an armed rebellion which was going to take place and create a very serious situation. This means that the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf was to carry out a military act in the Sultanate.

BAHRAIN:

WITHDRAWAL OF TWO MEMBERS FROM THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN BAHRAIN IN PROTEST AGAINST THE REACTIONARY PROVISIONS IN THE CONSTITUTION

Elected member Rasool al-Gishi and another member withdrew from the Constituent Assembly in Bahrain. Mr. Rasool al-Gishi announced following his withdrawal that he withdrew from the Council because the council approved a provision providing that private ownership and the Private Sector form the basis for the economic activity in the country. He commented on this by saying that even in Western countries there is something about the role of the Public Sector in the economic life. Approval of such provision means reinforcement of monopoly.

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Withdrawal of Rasool Gishi from the Council came to prove that the democratic elements in the council cannot continue the constitutional game with which the government wants to deceive the masses and force their wishes and divert their attention to vainless depths of dialogue.

This constitution to be passed by the authority is reactionary to the farthest extent and is wanted to give legitimacy to the detective repressive rule imposed by the British and Jordanian intelligence on Bahrain in order to reinforce looting by the foreign compradoric companies of the wealths of the people.

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MILITARY REPORT - Cont'd from page 1

In the afternoon on 24th January, 1973 our forces launched two attacks on the enemy positions in North Sarfeet using artillery and rocket launchers. During these attacks the enemy suffered heavy losses in life and a number of his defensive positions were destroyed. Enemy planes were vainly interfering to repel our attacks but our defences engaged them. One of the planes were hit and was seen escaping ablaze. In a retaliatory operation, these planes raided places of citizens nearer leading to the extermination of some animals of the citizens but there were no casualties. From our side military Comrade Masood Mussallam was martyred.

On 24th and 25th January, 1973, a military frigate of the enemy marine forces tried to come near the coasts of the liberated Dhalkout area under air cover but fire by our defences engaged them in intermittent clashes which forced it not to approach nearer and to escape later.

AL-MAMMAR

On 22nd January, 1973, the enemy moved from his centre at Abu Khuseifa to the highlands nearer. The engineering force of the People's Liberation Army mined these places with anti-personnel mines. When the enemy approached the network of mines exploded under some personnel leading to the death and injury of a number of them. A helicopter was immediately seen landing to remove the casualties. The following day our forces attacked the enemy centres in these places by artillery attack in the morning for half an hour. At 5.00 in the evening the shelling continued for one hour during which the enemy suffered heavy losses in life and equipment. Our forces returned safely to base.

CENTRAL REGION: (NORTH OF BEIT FAYAH)

In the Central Region the People's Liberation Army forces and the People's Militia carried out during the period 20th to 24th January, 1973 four attacks on the centres of the enemy in Kushm (North of Beit Fayah) using artillery and medium and light machine-guns and inflicted on the enemy a number of casualties and silenced fire and set fire to the enemy tents. The British air force was interfering to protect the enemy positions and was raiding the neighbouring places as a retaliatory act. But his targets were not realised and there were no casualties. All these operations on the enemy positions in North Sarfeet, al-Mammar and Kushm resulted in the following:-

- 1) Death and injury of 32 enemy members,
- 2) A fighter plane was directly hit and was seen escaping ablaze,
- 3) Destruction of 21 positions and silencing of enemy fire sources and the setting up of fire to enemy tents.

Our losses included the martyrdom of patriot comrade Masood Mussalam. As a result of air raids some animals of the citizens were exterminated.

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WEEKLY POLITICAL COMMENTARY

EXCELLENT ADMISSIONS BY DEFENCE MINISTER COLONEL
HUGH OLDMAN

The statements by Hugh Oldman were extra-ordinary, confused and anxious and express the reality of the situation lived by the puppet government in Muscat. Allegations by the government of Muscat on stability in the Sultanate fall daily and smash against the wall of truth, on the land of the revolution and on the increase of the rifles raised against the enemy and the growing support of the masses for the revolution. What came in the statements by Colonel Hugh Oldman who is at the same time the Defence Minister of an Arab Sultanate?

He said that the struggle has its shape changed and expanded since Qaboos took over power and the revolution grew up to an extent arousing the astonishment and anxiety of the authorities and pushed children towards hurling stones and hand grenades at the soldiers. He said also that the government did not control the situation except after the battle of Morbat. He said that the front worked for the expanding the revolution in a way that was going to shatter the sultanate. Naturally the British colonel resorted to say that the situation is now good and that the government was able to control the situation. He said also, with some pride, that certain Arab countries made sure that the aid extended to the Sultanate of Oman is a means with which this country can defend itself as well.

This was the summary of what the stupid Colonel said. What those statements mean and what are their extents.

For the first time the government of hireedom was forced to say that the revolution increase and spread after the arrival of Qaboos and not as it was claiming before that the revolution was born because of the mistaken behaviour of former puppet Saeed bin Taimour. The revolution wrested these admissions from the puppet authorities which were made to make such admissions. This forms the start of a new stage. Huge groups and masses began to take part in the revolution. Even the children began to hurl stones and hand grenades.

As to what he said that the government did not control the situation except after the battle of Morbat. This admission if proving anything it will only prove the confusion in which Mr. Hugh Oldman fell or his information senselessness as he forget what was stated by the former commander of his army Graham who said that there is nothing left on the mountain except forty revolutionaries. He also forget that the numerous newspapers which were paid by the Press Adviser of the Sultan said that the revolution finished and that only six revolutionaries were left. He also forget the statements of the Sultan before the battle of Morbat itself when he said that only few and minor numbers of rebels were left. All these were not recalled by Colonel Oldman while he was trying to give prominence to the control of the government at present and admitted that the government was controlling the situation before the battle of Morbat. This admission itself is the most valuable one given by the panic-stricken Colonel. It is a contradictory admission which denies even the statements of the Sultan himself.

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POLITICAL COMMENTARY - Cont'd from page 7

The panicked Colonel's statements and admissions that the activities of the revolution were going to shatter the Sultanate to mean the discovering of the arms cache and the explosives in North Oman. So the revolution is not confined to Dhofar. The question is not the question of rebels very few in number who work from Democratic Yemen. But the question became an issue meaning the whole of the Omani people and the movement of the situation not in Dhofar but in all parts of the Federation of the Sultanate.

These brief admissions prove deeply the situation being lived by the Sultanate and throw away all shameless allegations by the Sultanate and all pages studied with lies on the revolution and its horizons and on the spreading massive situation, the presence of the revolution in one area and on the causes of the revolution. Colonel Oldman puts in his hallucinations and confirms what the information machineries of the Sultanate tried to deny. The mere talk by Hugh Oldman himself reveals the confusions that overcame the Sultanate as the Sultanate oftently tried to show the least dependance of the Sultan on British officers. And now Hugh Oldman comes to reveal his position and that he is the real ruler and administrator of affairs.

The statements by Hugh Oldman came after the wide-scale arrests which took place in the Sultanate of Oman. These arrests speak for themselves as the detainees include officers, soldiers, teachers, government employees, drivers, seamen, peasants, three religious judges and a tribal sheikh from the east. The arrests covered all these groups and confirm that the revolution and front managed to place a line expressing the ambitions of the broadest masses of our people and that the front was able to realise a good grouping of all loyal and sincere nationalist forces.

The terrorism facing the detainees and the methods of blasting the houses of citizens were the result of the experience of the British officers and the Jordanian officers who were affected by the methods followed by Israel in torture and blasting up of the houses of citizens who give shelter to the men of the Palestine resistance.

Of course the Defence Minister ends his statements by assuring his masters that the situation is stable and that the army controls it etc. The same statements repeated by the British and Qaboos before the battle of Morbat and after it.

As to the Arab countries which were contented that what is being carried out by Qaboos and the sincere agent of the British is only for protecting the sovereignty of Oman as said by the British Defence Minister is another question. If by the Arab countries it is meant the reactionary countries we know this properly and we know that the reactionary countries supply Qaboos with weapons and funds. But if it is meant some of the national Arab countries then specification is needed.

The front and the revolution were accustomed occasionally and oftently to explain the situation in reality to all national Arab countries and these countries increase their understanding of the situation and become increasingly convinced with what was put down by the revolution. So such Arab countries cannot carry out such criminal acts against our people by helping the executionist who is killing their sons daily or the puppet who sells the Arab land to every intruder. They cannot also stand by the side of British colonialism and its puppets.